

165. *Xylophaga dorsalis*, Turton.

Wood dredged at Trondhjem which had been bored by this species.

[To be continued.]

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI.

*Fig. 1. Ukko Turtoni*, var. *brevis*, Norman, nat. size.

*Fig. 2. Ukko Turtoni*, var. *tumida*, Norman, nat. size; the lip much broken below.

*Fig. 3. Ukko schantariicus*, Middendorff, nat. size; specimen from the North Pacific.

*Fig. 4. Siphon gracilis*, var. *glaber*, Verkruzen, dwarf form, nat. size.

*Fig. 4 a.* Apical whorls of the last, to show the rudely coiled nucleus.

*Fig. 5. Siphon propinquus*, Alder, var. from the Kattegat, nat. size, to show its close approximation in form to *fig. 4.*

*Fig. 5 a.* Apical whorls of the last, to show the regularly coiled nucleus.

LIV.—On a new Genus of *Heteromerous Coleoptera* belonging to the Family *Lagriidæ*, from *Tasmania*. By G. C. CHAMPION, F.Z.S.

SIRRHAS, gen. nov.

Mentum small, strongly transverse, trapezoidal, almost smooth, flat, the maxillæ exposed at the base; mandibles bifid at the tip; labrum strongly transverse, prominent, separated from the epistoma by a coriaceous space; head rather large, moderately broad, exserted, very little narrowed behind, the epistoma very broad, short, depressed, and confounded with the front, the antennary orbits short and feebly raised, not projecting over the points of insertion of the antennæ; the eyes large, moderately prominent, widely separated, somewhat distant from the base of the head; apical joint of the maxillary palpi stout, triangular, the outer side rounded and a little longer than the inner or apical sides; antennæ very elongate, slender (the first joint excepted), joints 1 to 8 sparsely punctured, shining, 9 to 11 densely punctured, opaque, 2 to 8 cylindrical, each abruptly thickened at its distal end, 2 short, 3 exceedingly long, nearly four times as long as 2, 4 about half the length of 3, 4 to 11 subequal in length, 9 to 11 a little stouter than 8 and more gradually thickened, 11 subacuminate at the tip; prothorax transversely cordate, much wider than the head, expanded and sharply margined

at the sides, the base and apex subtruncate, the apex with a fine reflexed marginal carina, the lateral margins reflexed; scutellum strongly transverse, rather large; elytra broad and depressed, about one third wider than and more than four times as long as the prothorax, broadly truncate at the base, subparallel for two thirds of their length, confusedly punctured, the humeri rounded; anterior coxæ somewhat conical, strongly exerted, subcontiguous, the prosternum not raised between them, the cavities closed behind; mesosternum largely developed anteriorly, feebly transversely depressed before the middle coxæ, the latter slightly exerted, narrowly separated, with widely open cavities and large trochantin; metasternum elongate, deeply longitudinally grooved in the middle behind; intercoxal process subtriangular; epipleuræ extending narrowly to the apex; legs rather elongate, very slender, sparsely clothed with rather long hairs, the femora slightly swollen beyond the middle, the tibial spurs short; the tarsi shorter than the tibiæ, densely clothed with fine silky hairs beneath, simple, the basal joint of the hind pair rather longer than the third and fourth joints united; body elongate, depressed, fully winged.

This genus is proposed for a single species from Tasmania. It belongs to the group *Trachelosténides* of the *Lagriidæ*, following the system of Lacordaire. The only known genus of the *Trachelosténides*, *Trachelostenus*, Sol., is from Chili.

*Sirrhas limbatus*, sp. n.

Elongate, rather broad, subparallel, depressed; pitchy brown, the margins of the prothorax narrowly and indeterminate ferruginous, the elytra broadly bordered with obscure testaceous; antennæ testaceous, the basal joints stained with piceous; legs pitchy brown, the base of the femora, the outer half of the tibiæ, and the tarsi entirely testaceous; the upper surface with scattered, short, fine, semierect hairs. Head thickly, irregularly punctured; prothorax about one fourth broader than long, much wider at the apex than at the base, widest a little behind the middle, the sides thence to the base obliquely and abruptly converging, the anterior angles strongly rounded, the hind angles very obtuse, the disk a little flattened at the base in the middle, the surface densely, moderately finely punctured, more sparsely so towards the sides anteriorly, the punctures on the middle of the disk showing a tendency to become longitudinally confluent; elytra densely, very irregularly, moderately finely punctured, with irregular double rows of very shallow areolæ, which are separated by feebly raised longitudinal lines, the areolæ here and there